

8 June, 1967

Herrn Alfred Dieffenbacher
Sonnenfelsgasse 7
1010 Wein 1
Osterreich, Austria

Dear Herr Dieffenbacher:

I am giving a talk at the Copenhagen meeting of the International Numismatic Congress, in August, and my subject matter is "Perfection in Forgery". I need some information from you.

I might introduce myself by saying that I have written on coin forgeries and counterfeiting of paper money on many occasions in the past and perhaps you are aware of those books and articles. Most of the items I wrote on are collector's items rather than counterfeits for circulation. I have exposed six forgeries of early American coins which came out of England in recent years and by writing them up promptly we believe we have stopped their distribution.

I have owned and studied your book from its first publication, in 1963, and wonder if you would be nice enough to give me a few additional facts:

1. Are any of the counterfeits listed in your book those produced by Dr. Schmidt, in Germany, by spark erosion?
2. Are virtually all of the counterfeits listed in your book produced by cast dies, and, if so, what technical materials and methods were used in casting, so far as you know; ceramic mold, frozen mercury, powdered metal, etc.
3. Most of the forgeries you illustrate have blotches, raised lines and pimples, and we wonder if the spark erosion technique, or new plastic, latex, and other molding materials have eliminated this type of imperfection.

In the field of rare coins, the prospect of forgeries for the future is frightening. If x-ray defraction, x-ray fluorescence and microscopic examination do not result in a definite determination, then numismatists are really in for tragedy.

Frankly, I am very disappointed at the long report of the International Association of Professional Numismatists on their forgery hearings. They don't even identify the floods of new forgeries of rare coins and merely bemoan the lack of adequate laws. Much of their discussion is on the lack of uniform definitions of words.

Since you have worked so diligently in this field, we would be grateful if you could give us your thoughts as to the foregoing.

I look forward, very much, to a prompt response from you.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178
U.S.A.

EPN
atb



Coins for the traders
of the world.

VIRGIL HANCOCK
BOX 936
BELLAIRE, TEXAS, 77402, USA.

Herrn
Alfred Dieffenbacher

1010 Wein 1
Sonnenfelsgasse 7

Österreich (Austria)

Member, American Numismatic Association
Fellow, American Numismatic Society
Fellow, Royal Numismatic Society

Member, Asociación Numismática Español
Member, Sociedad Numismática de México
Member, Retail Coin Dealers Association

(Nicolas Jensen, master of French mini at Tours, copying type of letterheads established 1153 A.D. by Rome's Emperor Trajan, in 1470 designed the type used for this letterhead.)



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

732.0

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF THE ~~CHIEF~~

DIRECTOR

June 26, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

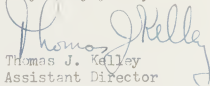
Dear Mr. Newman:

With reference to your letter dated June 14, 1967, representatives of this Service and the Bureau of the Mint will be available to meet with you here in Washington at any time mutually convenient.

I am not certain that we possess any information which would be of interest to you or whether we will be in a position to disclose the information you may desire. This can only be decided when you outline your areas of interest during the meeting.

Please advise the date and time most convenient for your visit and I will attempt to make arrangements accordingly.

Very truly yours,


Thomas J. Kelley
Assistant Director

November 13, 1967

Mr. Thomas J. Kelley
Assistant Director
Treasury Department
United States Secret Service
1800 G Street, N.W. (Room 239)
Washington, D.C. 20226

Re: 732.0

Dear Mr. Kelley:

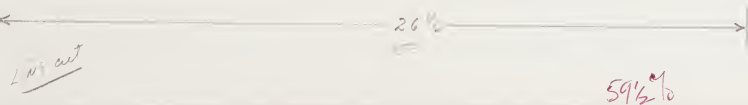
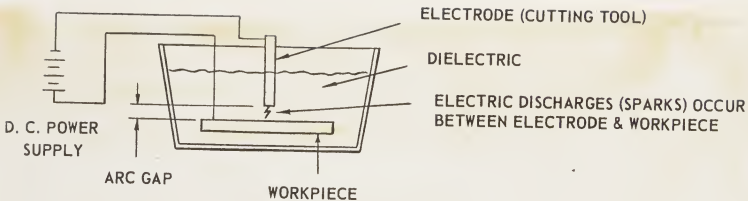
On June 26, 1967 you wrote me that you would attempt to arrange a meeting whenever I was in Washington. I plan to be in Washington on Tuesday, November 21. I will meet with the Director of the Mint, and hope I can meet with you, also. I would like to make the appointment with you some time during the morning, but can do so in the early afternoon if that is more convenient.

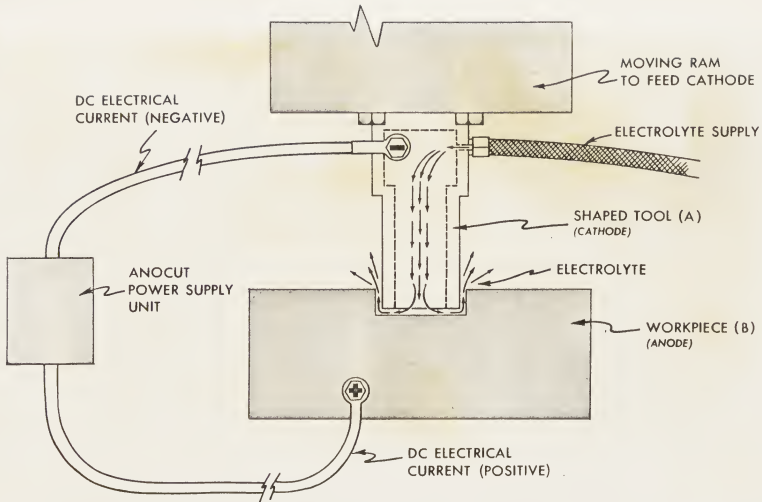
Please let me hear from you as to whether this is possible.

Yours very truly,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:mb





← 13 1/2 →

LINE CUT

3264

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 11, 1967

Mr. Delbert Hahn
McDonnell Aircraft Corporation
Lambert Field
St. Louis, Missouri 63145

Dear Mr. Hahn:

I am extremely grateful to you for the engineering information you were kind enough to furnish me in connection with my talk to be given on forgery. I feel somewhat hesitant talking on an engineering subject but it is by virtue of sheer necessity.

I mentioned to you that I would send you a copy of my talk, in advance, so that you would have an opportunity to make suggestions. Please do not hesitate to point out errors, places needing clarification, or make any suggestions you wish. I hope this is not an inconvenience to you and am hopeful that it will be of substantial interest to you.

kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

B7C/sk

cc: Mr. George A. Roubesh

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 11, 1967

Mr. Joel Weisner
Lyons-Shaw Co.
95 Commercial Street
Plainville, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Weisner:

I told you that I would send you a copy of my proposed talk and would appreciate it if you would review it and tell me any suggestions, corrections, or additions which might occur to you.

I certainly appreciate your helpfulness and know this is not an inconvenience to you.

I think you will be very much intrigued by some of the material.

kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

(732.0)

July 11, 1967

Mr. Thomas J. Kelley, Assistant Director
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 26, 1967, and I hope at a convenient time to take advantage of your kind suggestion to meet with you in Washington. Unfortunately I will not be able to do it before I go to Europe. However, I am enclosing herewith the proposed text of my talk and thought that you might have some appropriate comments, corrections, or amendments.

I realize that you have enough functions without having to review speeches, but the content of this is such that I felt it might be of interest in connection with your work.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 11, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1123
Valere, California

Dear Ronnie:

I believe you will be interested in the proposed text of the talk I am going to give in Copenhagen. If you have any suggestions, additions or corrections with respect to it I would very much like to hear from you.

Your cooperation would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

BW/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 11, 1967

Mr. Joseph V. Segel
General Numismatics Corporation
Pony Street and Industrial Drive
Reading, Pennsylvania 19050

Dear Joe:

Would you be nice enough to read over the present text of the talk I am going to give in Copenhagen. You know so much about this matter that I would appreciate your corrections, additions, suggestions and comments so as to improve the article. I hope it will not be a burden.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/etb

ALFRED DIEFFENBACHER

WIEN I, SONNENFELSGASSE 7

TELEFON 52 89 03

Mr.
Eric P.Newman
Eric P.Newman Numismatic
Education Society

P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis / Missouri 63173
U.S.A.

Vienna, July 20, 1967
Di/Hr

Dear Mr. Newman,

I thank you very much for your letter dated the 8th June, 1967. Due to the summer holidays I delayed considerably in answering, please excuse. I do hope that this letter reaches you in time before your departure to Copenhagen.

Here is my opinion to your questions:

- 1).....Only the Item 1507-b GM 1377/A in the book Counterfeit Gold Coins origins from Dr.Schmidt. The coining tools have been manufactured by spark erosion.
- 2).....Very few items out of Counterfeit Gold Coins have possibly been produced by means of cast steel stamps, e.g. Nr.253-a 1 1stg. 1923, but it is certain that this method is very unusual and I do not know which material, technique and equipment is used for this process.

Principal observations to 2)

The gold coin forgeries shown in Counterfeit Gold Coins have been identified by means of the mentioned characteristics in comparison with doubtlessly genuine coins. In most of the cases the manufacturers remained unknown, so that our knowledge of the process used is limited to presumption. The kind of characteristics allows certain conclusions, but an exact definition is impossible.

Besides of very few exceptions (e.g. No.245-a 1 1stg 1915, casting) all the coins shown seem to be manufactured by coining. Most probably the coining tools have been produced by means of casts of genuine coins, using soft steel (which is tempered afterwards) or heated red-hot steel. These prints usually show alterations in the dimensions, or they do not reproduce the image in all its details, so that corrections are necessary. These corrections usually are effected by engraving which causes more or less appearing divergations to the original.

Sometimes, the stamp is manufactured by steel engraving according to a model, but the impression of the image diverges considerably from the original (see No.136-d 20 GM 1906/A).

- 2 -
ALFRED DIEFFENBACHER

WIEN I, SONNENFELSGASSE 7

TELEFON 52 89 03

There are many possibilities to copy a coin and new methods are continuously developed. Very similar copies from genuine coins can be manufactured with the help of plastic material or by means of electrolytical methods. These copies can be translated mechanically into metal with engraving machines - technique now offers a lot of possibilities.

- 3).....The cicatrices appearing frequently on forgeries are caused by tears in the stamping tool and have been copied to the coins as a cause of the high pressure effected to the coins when casting them. These cicatrices sometimes appear on genuine coins, too.

Straight raised lines on the coins shown , or in fine or in rough execution, use to origin from accidental damages of the stamping tool. (these lines are rather seldom on genuine coins, but not absolutely impossible).

The pimples are caused by damaged stamping tools, too, and the impressions appearing sometimes are due to material penetrated between the genuine coin to be copied and the steel used. Outbreaks sometimes happen at carbon steels.

Such imperfections can be avoided in most of the cases by using modern copying methods, that means that technically a perfection in forgery is absolutely possible.

I hope that my information is useful to you and wish you good success for your conference at Copenhagen.

Very truly yours

Alfred Dieffenbacher

Sonn
1010 WIEN I AUSTRIA

July 25, 1967

Dr. George Miller
American Numismatic Society
155th and Broadway
New York 10032

Dear George:

Please throw away the two drafts of the
talk I am to give in Copenhagen, which I previ-
ously sent you. Please bring me the enclosed.

I have been fortunate to have had suggestions
for improvement from technicians who were interested
in the matter.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ETN/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 25, 1967

Mr. Joseph W. Segel
General Numismatics Corporation
Penn Street and Industrial Drive
Yeadon, Pennsylvania 19380

Dear Joe:

Because of your cooperation beyond the line of duty, I am enclosing my interlined modification of draft so that you can see how faithfully, or unfaithfully, I complied with your suggestions.

I am very grateful for the cooperation of you and Mr. Harrison.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 25, 1967

Mr. Garret V. Vandenburg
Anocut Engineering Co.
2375 Kates Avenue
Elk Grove Village, Illinois

Dear Mr. Vandenburg:

Thank you for explaining the Anocut process to me and for sending your explanatory literature. I am studying it with respect to its application to making false coin dies so that I can include it in a report at the International Numismatic Congress in Copenhagen.

Your cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
eth

CC: Mr. Ralph Venger
E.J. Levy & Co.
First National Bank Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

July 26, 1967

Mr. Edward Rochette
American Numismatic Association
P.O. Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

Dear Ed:

I am giving a talk at the International Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, to be held August 28, 1967. My talk is entitled "Perfection in Forgery". I think it will be of great interest to American readers.

I do not know whether the International Numismatic Congress has rules as to publication of papers given at the Congress but if there are no difficulties I will submit it to you promptly after it is given. It is twenty-one legal-size typewritten pages, triple spaced. There are no pictures but it is full of fire.

I thought it best to have you know about it as I do not want the newspapers to "beat you to the punch" and hope, therefore, that it can be published this winter.

Write me and let me know if you would like the text in advance and it will be sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Yes

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 24, 1967

Mr. Alfred Dieffenbacher
Wien I, Sonnenfelsgasse 7
Austria

Dear Mr. Dieffenbacher:

Thank you so much for your letter of July 20, 1967. You were very helpful.

I am enclosing a copy of the talk I propose to give so that you may read it in advance. If you see anything which needs changing you may write me at Hotel Angleterre, Copenhagen, where I am due on August 28, 1967, when the International Numismatic Congress begins.

I hope we can meet some day and discuss the problems.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ENK
alb

September 5, 1967

Mr. Edward Rochette
American Numismatic Association
P.O. Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

Dear Ed:

I have just returned from the International Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, and gave a talk, as I previously advised you.

I was given the privilege of selecting where the talk could be published and I feel THE NUMISMATIST is the proper place for it.

The title is "Coin Forgery Approaches Perfection". In a couple of days I will have a copy for you. I made a number of corrections from the original text before the talk was given.

May I hear from you promptly.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC D. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EDN/etb



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

EDWARD C. ROCHETTE

Acting Executive Director

P.O. Box 2366, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80901

September 7, 1967

Eric Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

I trust that you had an enjoyable European trip. We all missed you at the convention in Miami.

I look forward to receiving your article "Coin Forgery Approaches Perfection." This will be given prompt attention for publication in *The Numismatist*.

Under separate cover I have forwarded to you both your Heath Literary Award plaque and the accompanying silver medal. I trust that you will receive these in good order.

Sincerely,

EDWARD C. ROCHETTE
Acting Executive Director

ECR:s

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 11, 1967

Mr. Edward Rochette
American Numismatic Association
Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing herewith illustrations which you might want to use in connection with my article on forgery. There is a diagram of electrical discharge machining with the heading I have suggested. There is a diagram of electrochemical machining with the heading I have suggested. There is also enclosed a page from a book which I want to have returned to me but which can be used for illustrating a coin made by electrical discharge machining. The coin is on the right hand side of the page. You should definitely eliminate the words "forged" and "falsch" between the faces and put a description as I have done on a photocopy which is enclosed.

I might suggest that you can use these illustrations any where you wish as the article may need pepping up in this manner near the beginning.

Any suggestions you have for a subheading or a means of livening up the article, please feel free to write me, and I will give you immediate cooperation.

I look forward to hearing from you with respect to the article and please do not hesitate to make any suggestions you care to.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPM/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 27, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Brissett
Whitman Publishing Company
1230 Round Avenue
Racine, Wisconsin 53404

Dear Gent:

The talk I gave in Copenhagen, currently titled: "Coin Forgery Approaches Perfection" will be published in The Numismatist for November, 1967.

I have the permission of Ed Rochette to let Whitman's Monthly have the privilege of publishing it in the November issue. It will not be published elsewhere, other than Coin World, which will have to delay publication until about November 15. I therefore submit a copy to you for consideration.

If you don't like it, feel free to say so. If you want to change the title to "The Techniques of Coin Forgery", or something like that, you may do so.

I will be glad to help in any other way.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 22, 1967

Mrs. Margo Russell
P.O. Box 150
Sidney, Ohio 45365

Dear Margo:

I have just heard from Ed Rochette that he plans to publish, in the November 1967 NUMISMATIST, the talk I gave at the International Congress in Copenhagen. This talk was originally titled "Perfection in Forgery" and the title will be changed to make it a little more shocking. Ed plans to issue a news release to your paper and others, mentioning the fact that the Numismatist is going to publish the full techniques of modern forgery. He wants some lead time for the publication in the Numismatist and I suggested that on or about November 15, I would like to give you the opportunity of publishing it if you care to. I know you will respect the understanding I have with Rochette.

I am enclosing a copy and this will give you an opportunity to peruse it and see whether it would be of interest to your readers.

If there are any further questions about it, please do not hesitate to ask me.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ERN/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 22, 1967

Mr. Edward Rockette
American Numismatic Association
Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

Dear Ed:

I am delighted with the inclusion of the I. Hausman and Company advertisement which you located. It will improve reader interest tremendously. It deserves a full page. "Hausman" is the name of Dr. Schmidt's sister.

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing herewith the pamphlet with respect to electrical discharge machining and containing the title "How To Make Money With Electrical Discharge Machining". You will note that the title on the front uses the word "ELOX" in it and if you show a picture of it I think we will have to change the text to add the word "ELOX". You could also black out the word "ELOX" on the picture of the front cover. I did not want to use the specific name of the company since I was using them as the butt of a joke. On the back of the pamphlet you will notice the words "To Help You Make Money With EDM". You could use part of the front cover or part of the back cover in a montage. I leave the entire matter in your hands as I know you will use good taste.

I very much would like to have you send me, or loan me, the Hausman material which you have, after the illustrations are prepared.

In accordance with our understanding, I am permitting Whitman's Monthly to publish the talk, if they wish, in their November issue. I am denying the right of Coin World to publish the talk until November 15, 1967, so you have a substantial lead. I believe you plan to have a teaser in some of the publications toward the end of October.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 22, 1961

Page 2

Mr. Edward Rochette

American Numismatic Association

Thank you, very much, for your wholehearted cooperation with respect to this matter and if I can be of any further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPP/ash

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 23, 1967

Mr. Edward Rochette
P.O. Box 3044
American Numismatic Association
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

Dear Ed:

My wife came up with a wonderful title. In view of the "do it yourself" popularity, she suggested the following title to the article:

"HOW TO FORGE COINS FOR FUN AND PROFIT".

I believe that will really draw reader interest.

What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ERN/stb

September 26, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Bressett

Eric P. Newman

Dear Ken:

My wife has suggested a terrific title for my forgery article in view of the "Do It Yourself" enthusiasm. The title could be:

"HOW TO FORGE COINS FOR FUN AND PROFIT"

This could be followed by my name, and then a subtitle, indicating that it was a program given in Copenhagen. I think this would develop readership.

Sincerely,

EPN/stb

Kultuur en Bestuurlijke Samenwerking

3. Die Rechtskraft des keine grundsätzliche Bedeutung. soweit der veröffentlichten Rechtsprechung und dem Schrifttum zu entnehmen ist, wird allgemein von der Richtigkeit des § 5 Abs. 1 Buchst. b der Verordnung über die Herstellung von Medaillen und Marken vom 27. Dezember 1978 (Bonn. 1 1978 S. 2) ausgegangen. Diese Bestimmung verpflichtet die Verleiher von Marken, die auf Grund vorübergehender Bestimmungen oder durch geistige Arbeit, hergestellt sind, die den Vorschriften der Verordnung entsprechen. Diese Vorschrift gilt auch soweit es nicht für Bestimmungen von Marken, die mittels einer festen metallischen Verbindung zum Bestandteil anderer Gegenstände bilden. Von ist, die sich nicht bezeugen, nach der vorübergehenden oder durch geistige Arbeit, Marken zu setzen und die geistige Arbeit der Verleiher der Marken zu verhindern, so dass die Marken nicht durch die Marken, die § 5 Abs. 1 Buchst. b der Verordnung möglich. Prüfung und Verbot der Marken mit anderen Gegenständen, oder, nach der Ansicht, die Gegenstände der Marken, die "die Marken der Marken" bezeugen, so dass nicht die Marken der Marken, so dass es keine andere Marken möglich wird, die Markenverwaltungsgerichte, und die Verwaltungsgerichte des Bundes. Vor der einer Bestimmung der von der Marken der Marken, Marken, oder, so dass die Marken der Marken, Marken, dürfen.

Die Marken der Marken, Marken, dürfen.

Die Marken der Marken, Marken, dürfen.

Die Marken der Marken, Marken, dürfen.

Prof. Dr. Werner

Prof. Dr. Werner

Prof. Dr. Werner



EDISON BROTHERS STORES INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 400 WASHINGTON AVE. ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

WALTER H. HEINECKE
REAL ESTATE DIVISION

19.2

on the contrary

The plaintiff changes itself that the manufacture and the sale of gold coins withdrawn from circulation under the threat of forced money and forced substitutions would be prohibited inasmuch as they are not components of other objects through a hard metal connecting. Its correct prosecution would have no success in the court of justice. The court of appeal did not permit the revision. Against this the grievance of the plaintiff is settled.

The grievance is not substantiated.

1. The verdict does not rest on the vindicated deficiency in procedure. The plaintiff sees a violation of §§ 101, 128 W 60 and his rights on hearing therein, that after his observation the verdict would already be known before the ~~oral~~ verbal hearing. This alleging — his accuracy insinuates — produces in addition no considerably important deficiency in procedure. The circumstances and correct position was known to the court of appeal before the verbal hearing through the composition of the factions and the essentially equal, beaten down ^{early} procedure of the plaintiff. That the plaintiff in the verbal hearing has brought forward a new viewpoint or the court of justice has not taken the contents of this verbal report to its knowledge, he himself does not recite. If, after the deliberation, the announced verdict, through the reading of the judgment or the opinion sketched by the reporter, would be established, so this signifies no deficiency in the procedure on which the verdict can rest.

die Entscheidung - decision, ^{judgment} ~~conclusion~~

der Bestandteil - constituent, ingredient, component

ne Begegnung - subject, object, matter

gegenständig - opposite

gegenständig - ~~opposite~~ objective, purpose

die Befolgung - persuasion, prosecution, pursuance, continuation

die Instanz - court of justice

der Erfolg - success, result, outcome, effect

der Berufungsgericht - court of appeal

zulassen - leave closed, grant, concede, allow, permit

gegen - against this or it, in return for this

richten - sit, right, straighten, settle

das Beschwerde - trouble, difficulty, grievance

begünden - found, establish, prove, substantiate, confirm

die Berufung - summons, appeal

das Urteil - judgment, sentence, verdict, mine, opinion

beruhen - rest on, be based on, be due to

gütlich machen - appease, assist, vindicate

gemacht - affected, simulated

das Verfahren - procedure, method

der Mangel - want, need, deficiency, defect, shortcoming

die Verletzung - hurt, damage, violation, offence

das Gehör - hearing

haben - have

die Wahrnehmung - perception, observation

mündlich - oral, verbal

die Verhandlung - negotiation, transaction, discussion, proceedings, trial, hearing

anfertigen - make, manufacture, prepare

weisen, wies, gewiesen - show, direct, indicate

wissen, wußte, gewußt - know

vorbringen - bring forward, produce, allege, advance, state, express

die Richtigkeit — accuracy, correctness, fairness

unterstellen — (sep.) put or place under

(insep.) insinuate, impute, subordinate

ergeben — produce, deliver up, result in, amount to

noch — still, yet, in addition, besides, further

erheblich — considerable, weighty, important

der Schriftsatz — composition

die Partei (-en) — faction, party, following, plaintiff or defendant

wesentlich — essential, real, important, vital, intrinsic

(im wesentlichen — essentially)

gleichgeltend — equivalent to

gleich — same, equal

gelagert — beaten, beaten down

früh — early

die Sachlage — state of affairs, circumstances

~~die~~ die Lage — situation, position, circumstances

das Gesicht — sight; eyesight; eye

der Punkt — point; place; article; topic; item; matter

vortragen — bring forward; explain; report on;

recite; declaim

der Inhalt — contents, volume

der Vortrag — diction, delivery; lecture, address; report

die Kenntnis — knowledge, information; cognizance

nehmen — to take, seize, capture

die Beratung — advice; consultation, deliberation

verkünden — announce, publish, proclaim

verlesen — read out, call out

das Gutachten — opinion, judgment, verdict, (legal) advice

der Entwurf — sketch, outline, draft, design, plan, scheme

der Berichterstatte — reporter; newspaper correspondent

begründen — base, found, establish, substantiate

bedeuten — mean, signify, be of importance; inform

EPB

Pg. 3

EDISON BROTHERS STORES INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 400 WASHINGTON AVE., ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

WALTER H. HEINECKE
REAL ESTATE DIVISION

2 The conviction has a fundamental meaning. Inasmuch as the published jurisdiction and the literature are to be withdrawn, the regulation over the manufacture of medals and marks from the 27th of December 1928 (RG-BI. I 1929 S. 2) will be ^(by) universally concluded from the validity of the 5th paragraph, 1st letter (b). This modification permits the forgery of coins, which on the basis of the regulation of federal law ~~were~~ withdrawn from circulation, to establish and to bring in the circulation of money. This prohibition ~~has value~~ has no value to the second paragraph 2 for the forgery of coins, which by means of a hard metal connection form a component of other ~~matter~~ objects. When it, which the plaintiff asserts, is impossible to the actual situation of the technique, to coin money and to connect them together with other objects, so no doubt can induce thereunder, that the 5th paragraph 2nd a.a O. only the technically possible coinage and connection of the coins means other matters. Also the view ~~that~~ ^{that} the administrative regulation ~~was~~ ^{is} permitted only to oppose on factual areas, ~~prevalent & exact, to oppose~~ ^{actual and exactly} established dangerously menacing situations does not justify the permission of the Revision. Because it requires no further clarification through the Government Administration of the Court of Justice, that the administrative ~~authority~~ ^{authority} is permitted to accomplish the standard prohibition of a determined

kind of professional education through concrete individual preventive measures, also such of ~~the~~ administrative coercion.

The grievance is thus referred back.

The cost of the sentence follows from the 154th paragraph, 2 VwGO.

The establishment of the value of the disputed matter rests on the 189th paragraph, 1 VwGO in connection with the 74th BVerwGG.

die Sache - cause, action, case
 grundsätzlich - fundamental
 soweit - so far as, inasmuch as
 veröffentlichen - to publish, announce
 die Rechtsprechung - administration of justice, jurisdiction
 das Schrifttum - literature
 entnehmen - take away; withdraw; infer; conclude
 allgemein - universal, general
 die Gültigkeit - validity, legality
 die Verordnung - regulation, order, precept, appointment, establishment
 die Herstellung - production, manufacture
 ausgehen - go out, proceed, start, fail, come to an end
 die Bestimmung - determination; destination; vocation; regulation;
 modification; stipulation
 gesetzliche Bestimmung - regulation; ordinance
 verbieten - forbid, prohibit
 die Nachahmung - imitation, forgery
 der Grund - foundation, basis, groundwork; motive, argument
 das Reichsgesetz - federal law
 herstellen - set up, establish
^{der} Verkehr - traffic; commerce, circulation (of money)
 das Verbot - prohibition; inhibition
 gelten, galt, gegolten, ergilt - mean, matter; be worth, be of value,
 be valid
 der Absatz - paragraph, contract
 mittels - by means of; through, with the help of
 bilden - form, fashion, shape, mould
 behaupten - maintain, assert, affirm, uphold
 derzeitig - for the time being, actual, present
 der Stand - standing position, situation
 die Technik - technical or applied science
 unmöglich - technique; skill
 impossible
 prägen - to coin; stamp, emboss
 verbinden - to bind, unite, connect
 der Zweifel - doubt, uncertainty, hesitation; suspicion
 durchgehen - undergo, endure, pass, get through
 die Prägung - stamping; character; coinage
 meinen - believe, think, mean; intend; propose

die Festsetzung - establishment
 wert - valued, honoured
 der Streit - dispute, quarrel, lawsuit
 der Gegenstand - subject, object

EDISON BROTHERS STORES INC.

matter, EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 400 WASHINGTON AVE. ST. LOUIS 2, MO.
 item

WALTER H. HEINECKE
 REAL ESTATE DIVISION

die Ansicht - sight; view, prospect; opinion
 die Behörde - administrative authority; the authorities; governing body
 tatsächlich - real, factual
 das Gebiet - district, area, region, field
 genau - tight; close, accurate, exact
 feststellen - establish, ascertain, confirm
 die Gefahr - danger, risk
 drohen - to threaten, menace
 der Zustand - condition, state, situation
 bekämpfen - to combat, fight, oppose, resist
 rechtfertigen - to justify, vindicate
 die Zulassung - admission; permission; concession
~~der Bedarf~~ - need, want, ~~requirement~~ bedürfen - to need, require
 weiter - farther, further, wider
 die Klärung - clarification
 die Verwaltungsbehörde - administration, govt. office, board of mgmt.
 normative - authoritative, standard
 bestimmen - to decide, determine, ascertain
 die Art - kind, type, description, method, manner
 der Beruf - profession, calling, occupation, function
 die Ausübung - practice, exercise, execution
 konkret - concrete, real, tangible
 die Maßnahme - measure; precaution; preventive measure
 einzeln - single, individual
 solch - such
 die Verwaltung - administration, govt., mgmt.
 der Zwang - force, coercion
 durchsetzen - accomplish, succeed in
 daher - thence, from that place, thus
 gleichzeitig - together, at the same time
 liegend - recurrent, situated
 zurückweisen - refer back
 die Entscheidung - decision, sentence
 Kosten - cost, expense

Coin World[®]

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD

SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING

SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

PH: 513 492-4141

September 26, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Beyman
6450 Jacil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric,

Thanks for all the communiques. Of course, we will abide by your November 15 deadline on the forgery paper. Coin World readers are indeed fortunate to have this opportunity to study the master!

We must redouble our efforts to educate--it appears a whole new generation of collectors are upon us. We have recorded healthy circulation gains for the ninth consecutive week--and the questions indicate many of them are newcomers, and serious newcomers!

If only everyone was as dedicated to spreading the light as one Eric P. Newman! Say, I think I sold a couple copies of your book to a Daughters of American Revolution chapter the other Saturday. They loved it!

Sincerely,

COIN WORLD

Margo Russell, Editor
(Mrs. Marion)

EAR

Dear Eric:

I keep reading these rumors about our future coinage being made from clad or "sandwich" stock. The "American Metal Market" had an article which gave the present status of the current method of making these clad stocks. According to the article the McDougall method has provided a stock which can be rolled to a thin section after bonding. The strength of this bond is supposed to be much superior to other bonding methods. The writer of the article implies that this method has been selected by the Treasury Department as the most likely to go ahead if clad stock was selected for coins.

I went for and received a copy of that patent, which, I am sending a copy of to you. If this method is used we may find that information about it is difficult to obtain.

This patent contains some interesting information about explosives which are also used for "Explosive metal forming".

Hoping that this provides some interesting reading and useful information in the future.

Yours truly



September 29, 1967

Mrs. Margo Russell
Coin World

Eric P. Newman

Dear Margo:

Thanks, very much, for your lively letter of September 26.

I have asked the Numismatist to change the name of my
forgery paper to:

"HOW TO FORGE COINS FOR FUN AND PROFIT"

as I think that will cause readership and conform with the "do
it yourself" popularity.

I am very pleased to note the circulation gains for
COIN WORLD as this is most indicative of increased numismatic
interest.

If you feel like sending me a couple of copies of pages
1 and 3 of your October 4, 1967 COIN WORLD, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

EPN/atb

October 10, 1967

Mr. Edward Rochette
American Numismatic Association
Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901

Dear Ed:

With respect to the article "How To Forge Coins For Fun and Profit", I have a great many people who will need printed copies of it because they helped me, etc. Would it be possible for you to have fifty off prints made at the time the issue is being printed, or do you want to send me fifty extra copies of the magazine. Any way you handle it will be satisfactory to me.

The more I think of my wife's title for the article the better I like it as humor is certainly needed in numismatics. There is so much disgust with forgery, burglary and tax maneuvering in our great hobby, that humor is important to highlight these menaces.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPW/atb



Camden Furniture Company

C A M D E N , A R K A N S A S

M A N U F A C T U R E R S O F B E D R O O M F U R N I T U R E • S I N C E 1 9 2 6
October 19, 1967

Mr. Eric Newman
Edison Bros. Stores
400 Washington Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Eric:

I was very interested when I read the article about your talk in Copenhagen.

I am anxious to read your complete text as soon as it is printed. I am enclosing an article which might be of some interest to you along this line of thought.

Very sincerely,

Matt H. Rothert

MHR:ms

C O N G R E S I N T E R N A T I O N A L D E N U M I S M A T I Q U E
C O P E N H A G U E 1 9 6 7

Georges Le Rider:

LA DATATION DES MONNAIES CRÉTOISES FRAPPÉES DU V^e SIÈCLE AU DÉBUT DU
III^e SIÈCLE AVANT NOTRE ÈRE

Introduction

- a) Brève description des monnaies dont il s'agit: monnaies d'argent de poids éginétique frappées par les principales villes de la Crète au V^e, au IV^e et au début du III^e siècle.
- b) Aperçu des travaux antérieurs: le catalogue de J.N.Svoronos, qui donne un classement relatif des émissions; les recherches de E.S.G.Robinson sur les monnaies pseudo-éginétiques: le corpus des émissions de Gortyne et de Phaistos par E.J.P.Raven, etc.
- c) Le problème posé: établissement d'une chronologie absolue pour l'ensemble des émissions crétoises de cette époque. On est aidé dans cette recherche par l'étude des trésors et par celle des surfrappes.

I^{ère} partie: les trésors

- a) Existence d'au moins trois trésors qui renferment de ces monnaies crétoises: lieux de découverte; lieux de conservation des monnaies.
- b) Composition de ces trois trésors. Ils ont une composition à peu près semblable: en plus des monnaies crétoises, des tétrabolos d'Argos, des statères de Corinthe et de ses colonies, des didrachmes de Cyrène.
- c) Date à laquelle ces trésors ont été constitués: les didrachmes de Cyrène donnent à ce sujet des indications assez précises et permettent de penser que l'ensemble des pièces a été retiré de la circulation entre 280 et 270 (il ne s'agit pas en effet de trésors formés par additions successives, mais de trésors constitués par des pièces qui ont été soustraits ensemble à la circulation).
- d) Un terminus ante quem est obtenu ainsi pour nos monnaies crétoises: leur frappe s'arrête vers 280-270.

2^{ème} partie: les surfrappes

- a) Abondance des monnaies surfrappées en Crète, notamment à Gor-

tyne et à Phaistos; considérations générales sur les surfrappés; dans certains cas les monnaies utilisées comme flans peuvent donner un terminus post quem intéressant.

- b) Parmi les monnaies utilisées comme flans à Gortyne et à Phaistos, ce sont les tétradrachmes de Cyrénaïque qui donnent les indications chronologiques les plus précises. Des statères de Gortyne et de Phaistos ont en effet été surfrappés sur des tétradrachmes de Cyrénaïque émis entre ca. 330 et 322. On est même amené à penser que presque tous (sinon tous) les tétradrachmes de Cyrénaïque utilisés comme flans en Crète sont arrivés dans l'île vers 322.
- c) Le terminus post quem permet de placer entre 322 environ et 280-270 toute une série de monnaies gortyniennes et phaistiennes.

3^{ème} partie: essai de datation de l'ensemble des monnaies crétoises de la période envisagée (V^e s. - début du III^e s.)

- a) A Gortyne et à Phaistos: un groupe d'émissions a été situé entre ca. 322 et 280-270. Un autre groupe peut être placé entre 360-350 et ca. 322. Les monnaies qui portent au droit Europe emportée par le toureau et au revers une tête de lion dans un carré creux ont été frappés entre 450-425 et 360 environ. Il ne semble pas que le monnayage de Phaistos et de Gortyne ait commencé avant 450; peut-être n'a-t-il pas commencé avant 431.
- b) Cnossos et Lyttos commencent à frapper monnaie à la même époque que Gortyne et Phaistos, peut-être quelques années après ces deux villes. Chronologie des émissions de Cnossos. Frappe de monnaies pseudo-éginétiques à Kydonia. Rôle des monnaies d'Egine en Crète.
- c) Beaucoup de villes crétoises semblent n'avoir frappé monnaie qu'à partir de 330 environ. La masse des monnaies crétoises de l'époque qui nous intéresse se place entre ca. 330 et 280-270. Remarques sur les sources d'approvisionnement en argent des Crétoises.

Conclusion: Observations sur la méthode suivie et sur l'intérêt des résultats obtenus.

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Stockholm, July 28, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. L o u i s
Missouri


Dear Mr. Newman,

This is to inform you that the next International Numismatic Congress is planned to take place in Copenhagen in August or September 1967. It will be arranged by the International Numismatic Commission in cooperation with the Danish National Museum and the Scandinavian Numismatic Union.

It is our intention to issue a survey of numismatic research during the years 1960 to 1965. Consequently, on behalf of the Organizing Committee I take liberty to ask, if you would be willing to co-operate in this enterprise by writing the section on The History of Money and Coinage (United States). The survey will be published in English, French, and German and manuscripts should be delivered before September 1st, 1966.

To ensure uniformity we may refer you to the contributions of H. Kùthmann ("Griechenland und Kleinasien") and N.L. Rasmusson ("Scandinavian Medieval Numismatics") in the bibliographical volume of the congress in Rome 1961, which should be taken as models. As regards abbreviations of numismatic journals the list in the Numismatic Chronicle should be consulted.

Unfortunately the Committee is unable to pay any salary, but the authors will receive 50 off-prints of their contributions. I hope to enlist your active assistance for this project and look forward to hear from you at your earliest convenience.


Nils Ludvig Rasmusson
Keeper of Coins and Medals
Editor of the section
on modern Numismatics

November 7, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. Ed Rochette

FROM Eric P. Newman

Dear Ed:

You were very kind to send me the slides for the talk I am giving and I want you to know how much I appreciate it.

As to the article on counterfeiting, I believe your illustrations and art work added a great deal to it and I thank you for the lift.

I am looking forward to receiving the 25 extra copies of the November NUMISMATIST so I can distribute them as a "thank you" and also, in due course, I presume you will return the items I sent you for illustrations, etc.

Please feel free to come to see me any time you pass through St.Louis.

Sincerely,

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 8, 1967

Miss Eva Adams
Director of the Mint
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Adams:

I am sending you, under separate cover, THE NUMISMATIST for November, 1967, containing the full revised text on the program on forgery which I gave to the International Numismatic Congress, in Copenhagen, late this summer. I will make copies available to other departments of the government if that would be helpful.

The article will also be published in COIN WORLD under the title "How To Forge Coins For Fun and Profit".

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

October 19, 1967

Nr 1795

Dr. Eric L. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
8490 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5
Missouri
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Newman,

Under separate cover I send you the latest Jeunenpenning, containing a review of the congress against forgeries, which, as you will see when you find someone to translate it, is entirely in your line.

As I told you at the congress, I had already formulated the same criticisms as you did in your fascinating lecture. I should like to ask you, therefore, an article of ca. three pages Jeunenpenning, with illustrations, on the modern techniques forgeries. He, of course, will take care of the translation.

As time is short, and as we have already sufficient copy for the next number, I propose to include your article in the april number. It should be here then in February. He will take care of the translation.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. J.F. Guépin

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 10, 1967

Dr. J. F. Guepin
Royal Coin Cabinet
Zeestraat 71b
THE HAGUE
Netherlands

Dear Dr. Guepin:

Thank you very much for your nice letter of October 19, 1967.

The talk on forgery which I gave in Copenhagen was published in THE NUMISMATIST, the official publication of the American Numismatic Association. It was also published in COIN WORLD, a coin newspaper. I am enclosing a copy of the latter publication.

My suggestion to you is that you select such portions of the article as you might wish to include in your publication that will give you the choice as to content as well as length. If there is anything further I can do for you, please let me know.

In any event, please be nice enough to send me a copy of any publication which is made of this material.

It was a pleasure to meet you and I hope our paths cross often in the future.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Talk with Brian Housh
12/11/67
General Numismatics Corp

Engraving - nickel cobalt - iron
alloy can be used on electro shell

iron carbide has
stellite, which is an alloy which is
sprayed for hardness on tools etc

3) steel die as to be made
first forming into hot steel
clean out side
use on the electro die to
get detail on cold press

Also can use tungsten copper
for die cavity

chromium or nickel alone would
photo hard on back of shell.

Hagenstein machine
1 to 1 copies.

Roy Cahoon Spec. of Director of Mint,
Public Relations for Eva Adams
formerly with Secy of Treas. Spec.

R.

Gerald Kury
Tax Legislative Counsel
(Tax Policy)

Asst. to Stanley Lundy - Asst. Secy of Treas.

Secret Service men I talked to

Haltzman

Harold Peterson

Stichworte:

Ordnungsrecht

Herstellung von außer Kurs
gesetzten Münzen

Rechtsquelle:

Medaillenverordnung
vom 27. Dezember 1928
§ 5 Abs. 1 Buchst. b

Beschluß des I. Senats vom 10. April 1967 - BVerwG I R 35.67

- I. Verwaltungsgericht Köln
- II. Oberverwaltungsgericht Münster

Abschrift

BVerwG I B 35.67
OVG IV A 1470/66

B e s c h l u ß

In der Verwaltungsstreitsache

hat der I. Senat des Bundesverwaltungsgerichts
am 10. April 1967
durch den Präsidenten des Bundesverwaltungsgerichts
Prof. Dr. W e r n e r und die Bundesrichter
L u l l i e s und Dr. H e i n r i c h
beschlossen:

Die Beschwerde des Klägers gegen die
Nichtzulassung der Revision in dem
Urteil des Obergerichts für
das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen vom
25. Januar 1967 wird zurückgewiesen.

Der

Der Kläger trägt die Kosten des Beschwerdeverfahrens.

Der Wert des Streitgegenstandes wird für das Beschwerdeverfahren auf 30.000 DM festgesetzt.

G r ü n d e :

Der Kläger wendet sich dagegen, daß ihm unter Androhung von Zwangsgeld und Ersatzzwangshaft die Herstellung und der Vertrieb von außer Kurs gesetzten Reichsgoldmünzen untersagt wurde, sofern sie nicht durch eine feste metallische Verbindung Bestandteil anderer Gegenstände sind. Seine Rechtsverfolgung hatte in den Vorinstanzen keinen Erfolg. Das Berufungsgericht ließ die Revision nicht zu. Hiergegen richtet sich die Beschwerde des Klägers.

Die Beschwerde ist nicht begründet.

1. Das Berufungsurteil beruht nicht auf dem geltend gemachten Verfahrensmangel. Der Kläger sieht eine Verletzung der §§ 101, 128 VwGO und seines Rechts auf Gehör darin, daß nach seiner Wahrnehmung das Berufungsurteil schon vor der mündlichen Verhandlung angefertigt gewesen sei. Dieses Vorbringen - seine Richtigkeit unterstellt - ergibt noch keinen rechtserheblichen Verfahrensmangel. Dem Berufungsgericht war durch die Schriftsätze der Parteien und die im wesentlichen gleichgelagerten früheren Verfahren des Klägers die Sach- und Rechtslage vor der mündlichen Verhandlung bekannt. Daß der Kläger in der mündlichen Verhandlung einen neuen Gesichtspunkt vorgetragen oder das Gericht den Inhalt seines mündlichen Vortrags nicht zur Kenntnis genommen hat, trägt er selbst nicht vor. Wenn das nach der Beratung verkündete Urteil durch Verlesen des Gutachtens oder des Urteilsentwurfs des Berichterstatters begründet wurde, so bedeutet dies keinen Verfahrensmangel, auf dem das Urteil beruhen könnte.

2. Die

2. Die Rechtssache hat keine grundsätzliche Bedeutung. Soweit der veröffentlichten Rechtsprechung und dem Schrifttum zu entnehmen ist, wird allgemein von der Gültigkeit des § 5 Abs. 1 Buchst. b der Verordnung über die Herstellung von Medaillen und Marken vom 27. Dezember 1928 (RGBl. I 1929 S. 2) ausgegangen. Diese Bestimmung verbietet Nachahmungen von Münzen, die auf Grund reichsgesetzlicher Bestimmungen außer Kurs gesetzt sind, herzustellen und in den Verkehr zu bringen. Dieses Verbot gilt nach Absatz 2 nicht für Nachahmungen von Münzen, die mittels einer festen metallischen Verbindung einen Bestandteil anderer Gegenstände bilden. Wenn es, wie der Kläger behauptet, nach dem derzeitigen Stand der Technik unmöglich ist, Münzen zu prägen und sie gleichzeitig mit anderen Gegenständen zu verbinden, so kann kein Zweifel darüber bestehen, daß § 5 Abs. 2 a.a.O. nur die technisch mögliche Prägung und Verbindung der Münzen mit anderen Gegenständen meint. Auch die Ansicht, die Ordnungsbehörden dürften nur "auf tatsächlichem Gebiet liegende und genau festzustellende gefährdende Zustände" bekämpfen, rechtfertigt nicht die Zulassung der Revision. Denn es bedarf keiner weiteren Klärung durch das Landesverwaltungsgericht, daß die Verwaltungsbehörden das normative Verbot einer bestimmten Art von Berufsausübung durch konkrete Einzelmaßnahmen, auch solche des Verwaltungszwanges, durchsetzen dürfen.

Die Beschwerde war daher zurückzuweisen.

Die Kostenentscheidung folgt aus § 154 Abs. 2 VwGO.

Die Festsetzung des Wertes des Streitgegenstandes beruht auf § 189 Abs. 1 VwGO in Verbindung mit § 74 BVerwGG.

Prof. Dr. Werner

Lullies

Dr. Heinrich

LANDESMUSEUM FÜR KUNST UND KULTURGESCHICHTE

LANDSCHAFTSVERBAND WESTFALEN-LIPPE

Mr. Eric P. Newman
c/o Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri
USA

44 MÜNSTER/WESTFALEN DOMPLATZ 10
RUF (02 51)-449 02 26. 9. 67

Dear Mr. Newman,

Herewith I send you the decision of the Bundesverwaltungsgericht of April 10th. As a matter of fact Dr. Schmidt has not yet stopped the restriking of coins of the Kaiserreich. A few weeks ago modern restrikes of the Meißen 5 Mark 1929 (Jaeger 339) appeared on the coin market. They show the style of the Schmidt fakes ! Other extremely dangerous fakes of Celtic coins, certainly made by another counterfeiter, have been observed as well.

During our small numismatic congress in Karlsruhe in September we have decided to reserve one page of the Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt for the reproduction and description of new fakes. Since we are preparing this page owing to your paper at the Copenhagen Congress, we would be most gratefull, if you would kindly assist us in our endeavour. The adress of the Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt, which has a number of 3600 copies now and is ~~xxx~~ issued each month, runs:

Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt
Philosophenweg 10
297 E m d e n
Germany

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

Peter Bergmann

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 10, 1967

Mr. Peter Bergham
Landesmuseum
Münster/Westfalen Domplatz 10
West Germany

Dear Mr. Bergham:

Thank you, very much for your letter of September 26, 1967 with respect to the decision in the forgery matter involving Dr. Schmidt. After having it translated I must confess that it is entirely too technical for me to understand.

I waited answering you so that I could enclose the printing in COIN WORLD of the talk I gave in Copenhagen. It was also published in THE NUMISMATIST for November, 1967, which is the official publication of the American Numismatic Association. You may wish to publish a few excerpts from my talk, to which there would be no objection.

If you publish new fakes, I believe you should begin with those of Dr. Schmidt as published in his brochures. THE NUMISMATIST, over the past year, has a number of fakes published there and perhaps you might wish to list some of those. I do not believe fake American coins would be of interest to your readers. If new classical fakes are desired for publication, I believe Albert Baldwin, of Baldwin's, in London, would be able to help you.

It was certainly a pleasure to meet you and I am very grateful for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/stb

NUMISMATISCHES NACHRICHTENBLATT

Organ des Verbandes der deutschen Münzvereine

Verlag und Schriftleitung

ANTON KAPPELHOFF

297 EMDEN - Philosophenweg 10 - Ruf (04921) 21951

Anton Kappelhoff · 297 Emden · Philosophenweg 10

U. S. A. Luftpost.

Mr.

Eric P. Newman,
Numismatic Education Society,
6450 Cecil Avenue,

St. Louis 5, Missouri.

Bank:

Ostfriesische Kreditbank
Emden Nr. 2791

Postscheck:

Hannover Nr. 219589
(Anton Kappelhoff)

Emden, den

8. Febr. 1968.

Dear Mr. Newman:

On the Congress International de Numismatique at Copenhagen in 1967 you have read a paper about "Perfection in Forgery". Your explanations have induced Mr. Prof. Dr. P. Berghaus at Münster, the manager of the "Verband der deutschen Münzvereine", to publish news about this matter in my "Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt"; I think that cooperation in this matter will be useful, and therefore I send you as Printed Matter the numbers 10/1967 and 1 + 2/1968 which contain informations about forgeries and will send you too the following numbers of my magazine. Would you be so kind to inform us about forgeries which we not get to know.

Your sincerely

Anton Kappelhoff

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF ST. LOUIS
15 Rockway Lane
St. Louis, Missouri - 63131

15 June 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman, INC #4
8456 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Missouri Numismatic Society, it gives me great pleasure to forward to you an American Numismatic Association Educational Award Certificate for your presentation "How To Forge Coins For Pleasure And Profit" at our Society's 3 April 1968 meeting.

Your generous participation from time to time in our various meetings is always well received. It was no less appreciated by the attending 34 members and 14 guests who found your talk and manner of delivery informative, stimulating, and revealing.

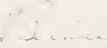
Your status as Charter Member #4 of the Missouri Numismatic Society added considerable import to an already significant occasion in that, as you know, the meeting of 3 April 1968 celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Society in which you, as one of the few founders, played such an important part.

By now, you, no doubt, have read the report of the meeting contained on page 52 of the 15 June 1968 issue of Coin World. We are hopeful that reports will appear also in Numismatic News, Numismatic Scrapbook, the A.N.A. Club News, and the Central States Numismatic Society "Centinel" to whom releases were sent as well.

Please accept our profound thanks, Eric, for your continued interest and effective support of our Society. We strive constantly to maintain the objectives of Numismatic Education which our founders so wisely established, and your participation enhances considerably our efforts in this direction.

Congratulations on the latest of your many literary awards -- "The 1900 Nathan Gold Award", founded by Numismatic News. How fortunate is the hobby of Numismatics to have as an enthusiastic advocate one of the most dedicated and learned numismatic researchers and educators of our time! And how fortunate is the Missouri Numismatic Society of St. Louis to have you!!

Most sincerely,


(Mrs.) Bernice Stevenson,
Secretary

1 Incl.
ANA Ed. Award Certif.

Program given by Eric P. Newman at the
International Numismatic Congress in Copenhagen
on August 28, 1967.

COIN FORGERY APPROACHES PERFECTION

I am not a coin forger and regret that I cannot speak to you from experience. Unfortunately, those who could share with you their actual accomplishments in forgery are not accustomed to speaking before learned organizations or writing up their findings. It might be helpful if they would.

In spite of the world-wide emphasis on numismatic education there is no attempt on my part to be of assistance to forgers. They seem well able to obtain not only adequate knowledge to pursue their activities but to dream up romantic tales of discovery to give counterfeit provenance to their fake products. Throughout history there has been hesitancy by some law enforcement bodies and by some numismatists to make public disclosure of the techniques of coin forgery and of the detailed descriptions of forgeries because of a fear of helping forgers to improve their products and correct their errors. There have always been wishful thinkers who believed that forgers always make enough mistakes in their work to permit detection. In the past most products of forgery generally have left tell-tale evidence but a substantial number have escaped recognition. False coins have sometimes been detected through the ignorance of the

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forged but more often through his inability to obtain the use of proper equipment. Times have changed. Just as the advances in the peaceful use of atomic energy and space exploration have also resulted in more devastating means of warfare, ^{so} the advances in metallurgy and engineering have presented ~~xxx~~ forgers with many superb ways of producing false coins.

The menace of forgery to numismatics has now become a major problem. In recent years counterfeiting money for the purpose of circulation has been virtually confined to paper money. Striking false ~~foraging~~ coins for circulation has become discouraging to forgers from an economic point of view. In the case of common gold coins which are no longer in circulation as money and ^{which} are traded as a commodity in world markets coin forgery in recent years has had a great harvest.

Forgeries which are merely casts ~~of struck genuine coins~~ have fortunately become less and less of a problem because all of those made in the past and those now produced can be identified even if they have the proper weight, measurements, specific gravity, metallic content, and general appearance, ~~and even if they lack casting~~ bubbles, raised lumps, streaks, weakness in detail, casting ports, natural toning, etc. ~~These forgeries~~ X-ray diffraction techniques or microscopic examination can each be used to determine specifically whether the ~~metal~~ ^{crystal} structure of the metal is the

result of undisturbed transformation from liquid to solid form by cooling or whether the crystal structure is distorted by being forced in the striking to conform to the configuration of dies. Admittedly this type of testing is somewhat limited in general availability but it is positive.

Coins reproduced by the reuse of obsolete dies or punches or transfer dies made from them, such as the United States 1804 silver dollar and old coins now being reproduced in some European mints involve the participation of mint officials and are not within the scope of this presentation.

Forgeries prepared with hand cut false dies are also excluded as the many differences between them and genuine coins are readily observed.

Fantasies prepared from hand cut dies and with imaginative designs are not a serious problem, but in some instances even their status remains unchallenged in numismatic literature.

For the reasons above outlined this study is confined (1) to the deliberate production of false coins for numismatic purposes; (2) to false coins struck from false dies; and (3) to false dies made directly or indirectly from genuine coins. This activity may be open or clandestine, legal or illegal, with or without a profit motive, within an official mint or privately undertaken.

ADVANTAGES OF FALSE DIES

The principal advantages in the use of false dies are that the planchets to be struck can be cut to perfect size, adjusted as to proper weight, polished, annealed, edges upset, milled, etc. The planchets can also be made out of genuine coins of a similar type to the false pieces to be prepared because of the availability of quantities of common, worn or damaged coins from all periods. The proper metal mix and the variation in natural impurities are therefore not a problem for the forger if he reworks genuine coins into planchets.

With false dies, desired quantities of forgeries can be readily made once the preparatory die work is complete. There is no time consuming repetition of the major part of the reproduction process as in the case of sand casting or the lost wax method of casting.

False dies have great flexibility as to their use. False coins can be struck in any desired metal. If the original genuine coin is in copper the forgery can be made in silver, in gold, etc. This makes it unnecessary in some cases to obtain a rare piece for the purpose. This was the plan used in 1962 in England in the production of forgeries of patterns of seventeenth century Irish farthings known as St. Patrick pieces.

With false dies the obverse of one coin can be paired with the reverse of another, either to produce a forgery of a rare

combination or to produce an unknown combination. It also enables a die with any mint mark to be paired with a die bearing any existing date if the mint mark and date appear on opposite faces. Here again it is often unnecessary to obtain a rare piece to copy.

With false dies there can be created artificial errors, simulated trial strikes, overstrikes of genuine coins, double strikes, uniface pieces, brokages, pieces of varying thickness, undersized or oversized planchets, square or octagonal planchets, faces in improper juxtaposition, etc.

With false dies counterfeit countermarks can be added to genuine coins such as has been done with many coins which circulated in the West Indies, the Phillipine Islands, etc.

MAKING FALSE DIES

By Direct Transfer

Each of the three mints of the United States during World War II made 1943 cents out of steel covered with a very thin zinc dip. This gave the forgers an unusual opportunity. A die in unhardened

steel or other metal could be made by pressure transfer from the coin itself in the same way as normal dies are made in a hubbing press. Using this process some false 1943 cents in copper appeared.

By Pantograph

A pantograph with the scanner and the drill on a one to one ratio is capable of making false dies from coins. This procedure follows the principles of the standard Janvier reducing machine used in mints to cut dies from large galvanos of the artist's sculpture. It leaves spiral marks on the die, which marks must be skillfully polished away. A skilled engraver, however, can guide the drill by hand to avoid the spiral marks. It would not be surprising if an electronic scanner could be made for the purpose.

By Impact

Dies for forgeries can be produced by impact in several ways. The coin to be copied can be firmly mounted on the free end of a pivoted bar. Unhardened steel or other die metal is then firmly fixed in a position which the coin on the free end of the bar will strike. The die metal is usually heated to cherry redness first. The free end of the bar is heavily weighted and can be dropped or tripped at a speed sufficient to produce enough kinetic energy to

drive the coin deep enough into the die material to leave a clear intaglio.

Another way of accomplishing the same result is to place the coin and the die material face to face in a metal jacket and to set an explosive charge against the outside face of the coin. The explosive force will then drive the coin into the die material.

Only mediocre dies can be made by these methods because certain portions of the die usually turn out to be weaker than others and need some hand engraving. Genuine coins used are destroyed and therefore either common coins or electrotypes must be used to make false dies from impact.

With Powdered Metal

Dies for forgeries can be produced out of powdered metal. The coin to be copied is placed in a ^{cylindrical} steel/cup and covered with highly pulverized metal. A plunger fits the open end of the cup. The unit is placed in a hydraulic press where sufficient pressure is applied to compact the powdered metal into the form of a die. After the compacted powdered metal die is withdrawn it is heated so that the metal fuses in a sintering process. There is about 5% shrinkage in the course of sintering, making the size noticeably inaccurate. In addition the pressure of compaction to produce a thick enough die for practical purposes results in crushing the detail of a coin, as it would be customarily composed of copper, silver, or gold. Thus, powdered metal is most impractical for high quality forgery.

By Electrical

Electric Discharge Machining

Spark erosion or electrical discharge machining is a technique by which a shaped piece of metal can be made to produce its own intaglio directly in another piece of metal without ^{actual} contact. The pattern or piece to be copied becomes one electrode and the material for the intaglio becomes the other electrode. These are positioned face to face almost touching one another so that electric energy can jump the distance between them. The spark naturally jumps along the path of least resistance between the closest metallic parts and disintegrates some of the metal on the intaglio electrode directly opposite the raised portions of the pattern electrode. As areas of material of the intaglio electrode are eaten away the spark gap selects the next closest parts to jump until all parts of the pattern electrode are equidistant from all parts of the intaglio electrode. The space between the electrodes is filled with a flowing fluid dielectric or nonconductor which ~~xxx~~ not only serves as a coolant but also as a means of washing away the disintegrated metal. The lower the amperage and the higher the frequency of electric impulses the more perfect the detail will be on the intaglio. The outlines of raised portions of the pattern electrode widen slightly in the corresponding part of the intaglio

discharge, the amount depending on the metals out of which the
and other factors. usual ratio
respective electrodes are made, / The ~~ratio~~ of disintegration of the
pattern ranges from 1/4th to equal that of the intaglio. This dis-
rupts the accuracy of the intaglio image because the pattern
electrode image erodes away during the sparking. The means of re-
viving accuracy in the process is to substitute a new pattern
electrode as the process proceeds so that the intaglio is almost
complete when the last pattern electrode is connected up. The pro-
cess can produce ~~forged~~ false dies of fine quality if up to four identical
high quality
common coins or a similar number of electrotypes are available for
destruction as pattern electrodes. If however the image on the
intaglio electrode is substantially formed by impact first, the
finishing can be readily accomplished by spark erosion using only
one pattern electrode.

Those ~~forged~~ false coins which I have examined and which were
struck with spark erosion dies came to light in England. The ~~forged~~ false
dies had been somewhat hand engraved in a few areas on some to
which was
sharpen the detail /lost in the erosion process. Two were missing
a stop in the legend, apparently because the stop disintegrated from
the pattern electrode during the ~~electrical~~ electrical machining. Due to poor
workmanship the spread of the design and lettering in some parts
and its thinness in others was particularly noticeable when compared

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to a genuine piece. Generally, however, the forgeries were ~~xxxxx~~
~~xxxx~~ deceptive because they were pre-nineteenth century coins with
very simple detail.

Dr. Schmidt of Bonn, Germany, first as an individual and
subsequently for I. Hausmann & Co., A.G., has produced very de-
ceptive Reichsmunzen from dies made with an ~~electrical~~ ~~electrical~~ discharge
machine. His early dies were recovered from the Rhine River, where
in spite of his conviction he ~~electrical~~ ~~electrical~~ discharge
he threw them, but/apparently ~~he~~ still has his ~~electrical~~ ~~electrical~~ discharge
machining equipment and uses it for making what he wishes to be
designated as "copies" rather than forgeries.

there is
To add a bit of humor to this tragic menace, / ~~there~~ an
advertising brochure of the leading manufacturer of spark erosion
equipment in the United States, the title of which reads: "To Help
You Make Money With ~~Electrical~~ ~~Electrical~~ Discharge Machining."

By Electrochemical Machining

Electrochemical machining is the reverse of the electro-
plating process. Instead of metal being deposited on an electrode
it is removed from it. The pattern electrode is placed very close
to the work piece in an electrolyte or conductive liquid. Direct
current passes from a positively charged workpiece anode through
the electrolyte to the pattern cathode. The surface of the workpiece

is slowly eaten away and the dissolved metal is washed away by the electrolyte which is circulated for this purpose and put under pressure to reduce bubbles. The pattern electrode does not disintegrate and therefore needs no replacement. The workpiece is not pitted by the process because there is no spark as there is in electrical discharge machining. The difficulty ~~xx~~ ⁱⁿ making false dies by this process is that the current is not confined to the shortest distance between points as in electrical discharge machining but spreads as it passes through the electrolyte. This would make the false die fuzzy and spread the image. However as the electrodes are placed closer and the current is controlled the results improve. A genuine coin used as a pattern would be somewhat damaged by the electrolyte but an electrotpe can be substituted. The electrochemical machining process for producing false dies which do not contain sharp corners in their lettering or design is a serious threat.

Cast Dies

There are many methods to produce cast dies and there is nothing new about it.

The method commonly used by dentists for making gold caps, bridges and fillings is well known. First a soft agar-agar or rubberized mold is pressed on the teeth; this mold is cooled, hardened and set in soft plaster; when the plaster hardens the shape

is again transferred from the plaster to hot wax; the hardened wax is set into a refractory investment and ports are inserted; the investment is baked to hardness, volatilizing the wax; then the investment is placed in a centrifugal casting machine, sometimes in a vacuum, where molten gold or other metal runs into the cavity and hardens on cooling. This system involves five transfers of the image and some sharpness of the detail is lost.

The method commonly used for ^{reproducing} sculpture/casting ^{by} is a similar four stage process. First a silicone rubber negative is formed around the model, then a wax positive is made from the silicone, then the wax is surrounded with a refractory clay slurry which is baked into a hard ceramic mold, and finally the metal is cast in the ceramic mold.

For some other applications an improvement can be made in the four stage process by substituting mercury for wax in the second stage. In this technique, mercury is poured into the ~~silicone rubber~~ negative and the temperature lowered until the mercury freezes into solid form. Then the ceramic slurry is formed around the frozen mercury with no parting agent needed. After the slurry gells and the temperature is permitted to rise, the liquid mercury readily runs off leaving the ceramic ready for baking. A metal positive can then be made in the ceramic mold.

~~False~~ dies ~~XXXXX~~ coin ~~/struck from soft die~~ have in most cases been ^{casting} developed in a three stage/process; first a wax or plaster intaglio of the coin is made, then a transfer is made to a plaster or ceramic positive mold from which the die is cast (no pun intended). Coin die forgery has only required three stages because the ~~XXXXX~~ false coin itself is struck as the fourth stage and is not soft molded. Most cast ^{false} ~~XXXXX~~ dies have imperfections arising in the course of the first two soft transfers. These imperfections often show up ^{false} on the ~~XXXXX~~ coins as raised lumps, striations, blotches, and

pimples. They arise from flaking off of particles of plaster, wax or ceramic, usually in the parting of one of the forms from the material to which its shape has been transferred. The principle difficulty, however, is the weakness of the relief. The letters and the design are not as sharp as in the genuine pieces and the more delicate the design the more some parts seem to be almost lost in the forgeries. Alfred Dieffenbacher's ~~Dieffenbacher's~~ superb published studies of modern counterfeits include many examples of these difficulties.

When the metal used to cast a die changes from molten to solid form there is a shrinkage. Some forgeries if carefully examined under an optical comparator are ^{as much as} ~~about~~ 2% smaller than genuine coins in design measurement. A careful forger must compensate for this shrinkage in order to prevent his forged products from being defective in this regard. The planchet size is easily exact size of the conforming made to conform to the/genuine piece but/the design size requires advanced planning. The dentist in his five stage process obtains various amounts of expansion in the plaster or second stage, in the investment or fourth stage, and in the casting or the fifth stage. This he regulates in order to compensate for the shrinkage of the final cast at the end of the fifth stage. Selected materials in the plaster and in the investment can each contribute to the expansion of those molds, sometimes aided by water absorption for

a specific period and by baking the ceramic investment at specific temperatures for specific periods. In addition to these adjustments the ceramic mold/^{itself} can be heated at the time of die casting to a temperature at which the ~~xxxxxxx~~^{desired} expansion of the heated mold will compensate for the contraction of the metal on cooling. In the latter procedure the ceramic mold and the cast metal cool together and shrink together. With variants in metal to be poured and in the developmental materials used in reaching the final mold, the ~~xxxxx~~^{false} coin can be produced with detail virtually the same size as the genuine coin.

^{false cast dies}
The real improvement in/~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ has been the elimination of several transfers of design through molds. Coins by their very die struck nature have no undercut parts. Each face is ~~generally~~ flat.~~xxxxxxx~~ If therefore the refractory ceramic slurry is applied directly to the coin itself/~~xx~~^{a full} imbedment would/^{not} be necessary as only one face of the coin need be in contact with the slurry. The balance of the coin can remain free for easy release after the clay has/^{partially} hardened or been gelled with a binder material. In the past a principal reason why the coin was not used initially to make the ceramic mold was that the ceramic mold thus made would produce a die with raised relief rather than an intaglio die with which coins could be struck. This would have required a hardening

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false positive
of the ~~forged~~ die and the use of a transfer press to impress the
design on a working die. Until recent years this metal to metal
transfer seems not to have been appealing to forgers because more
simple
than ~~xxxxxx~~ equipment was necessary. ~~ifxxxxxxworkxxxxxx~~
~~xxxxxxworkxxxxxx~~
A die or hub with raised relief ~~xxx~~ is ~~xxx~~ an advantage and ~~xxx~~ not a disadvantage
in faking coins because it eliminates one soft molding process.
unhardened
The transfer from hard steel to ~~soft~~ steel by pressure is much more
fluid or pliable
accurate than a transfer from hard to ~~soft~~ material. No parting
agent is necessary and thus the detail is not weakened. This short
cut to die forgery has been made possible by the development of
better means to pulverize refractory clays into powder; by mixing
these clays for controlled expansion purposes; by developing the
clays to withstand without warping or flaking the temperatures
of melted iron, chromium, etc.; by using excellent binding materials
for the clay; by controlling the heat levels at which the refract-
ories are baked; and by improvement in parting materials to prevent
the pattern from sticking to the soft clay.

The one stage die casting process can produce virtually
positive
perfect/dies and therefore virtually perfect forgeries can result.

Edges

Once the forged dies are produced there still remains the problem of imitating any design on the edge. The forger would have no problem with coins struck without a collar. A plain undecorated collar would likewise be simple to prepare and to use. A collar which would produce a reeded edge can be prepared in an automatic gear cutting, milling or hobbing machine, the reeds being any shape desired and in any proper number. It can also be prepared by electric discharge machining. Yet in the past some forgers failed to count the edge reeds and made their collars with the wrong number of reeds. Alfred Dieffenbacher's ~~Dieffenbacher's~~ studies cite many examples of that error.

The raised lettered edge, the incuse lettered edge and other complex edge designs are discouraging to a forger as these apparently ~~xxxxx~~ require hand cut segmented collars or milling dies. The coins selected for forgery/^{therefore usually}~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ fall ~~xxxx~~ ^{categories,} ~~xxxxxx~~ into the plain edge or reeded edge/~~xxxxxx~~ as the other edges would make the products much more easily detected.

Surface Treatment

The surface of a ^{false}~~forged~~ die or a ^{false}~~forged~~ coin can be mechanically treated to change some of its characteristics without perceptibly ~~it~~ affecting its weight or design. This process is known as jet honing, vapor honing, or wet honing. It consists of an air

jet blowing a liquid containing tiny grit. This application gently
 reshapes the surface so bombarded. The grit may consist of various
 materials but spherical particles of glass seem to be the most
 effective. The glass beads suspended in liquid are air ejected
 onto a surface through nozzles which may have needle orifices. The
 aimed by hand
 nozzles may be ~~hand applied~~ or mechanically directed by automati-
 cally moving either the nozzle or the work. By the use of small
 orifices and microscopic glass beads a ~~smooth~~ smooth satin surface can be pro-
 duced. Larger beads can be used to produce a ~~strong~~ strong /matte surface. The
 important feature of this honing is that if it is used skillfully
 not only but also
 it will/remove oxidation and discoloration/~~and~~ make a surface
 change shape without any perceptible removal of metal from the
 surface to which the jet is applied. If unskillfully applied it
 leaves a rippled surface resembling the ripples in the sand on the
 beach caused by the ebb and flow of tides. Jet honing can be
 applied to portions of a die or coin by the application of a pro-
 tective coat of liquid plastic to the balance. This process has been
 used to put a so-called proof surface on the field of coins, to
 eliminate bruises and scratches and improve their general appear-
 ance. It can smooth out the tiny craters remaining on a die pre-
 pared with spark erosion. It can smooth out scratches on a die.
 One of the best practitioners of the art of jet honing of coins
 is in jail for stealing the items which he needed for his work.

Detection

In addition to visual and other standard means of de-
 tection of coin forgery great reliance is now placed on nonde-
 structive metallic analysis. X-ray fluorescence can produce both a
 qualitative and quantitative determination of the metal content
 of a coin, but most equipment penetrates the surface only a short
 distance. A bulk specimen ^{spectrograph} ~~spectrograph~~ can accurately determine the
~~analysis~~ coin's specific metallic content, giving the percentage of
 each element present. With neutron activation minute traces of
 elements can be located and if they are unnatural the coin can be
 rejected. Similarly if the purity of the metal in a coin is higher
 than was used in the period of the genuine coin's striking then the
 coin can be diagnosed as a forgery because it was made of electro-
 lytically refined metal, etc. These tests are more effective on
 forgeries of the past than on quality forgeries of the present.

As has been shown, forgers can conquer the difficulties
 which can be exposed with these modern tests by use of planchets
 made from genuine coins. The state of the art has reached a point
 where perfection in forgery is here. Admittedly, the forger must
 have expensive sophisticated equipment and technical skills which,
 if otherwise applied, ^{better} ^{much}
 would permit him to earn a/living with/less risk.

The International Association of Professional Numismatists

published in May, 1967, a 117 page report of its June, 1965 meeting in Paris on coin forgery. It points out the complete inadequacy, in virtually all countries, of laws to combat forgeries made for collectors. Discussion as to exact definition of words relating to forgery was also reported. This report is styled an "analytical report" but other than Dr. Schmidt's ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ forgeries (none of which are specifically described) there is not one ~~XXXXXX~~ false coin mentioned even though many of the membership were then aware of many unpublished die struck forgeries of the past few years.

How are the collectors to know, how are the sale of forgeries to be exposed if a professional group after undertaking a forgery project publishes proceedings two years later but does not publish the numismatic forgeries of which they were aware. Do they fear the general collapse in value of genuine rare coins if the quantity and quality of forgeries is announced? How do they expect collectors and inexperienced dealers to stop buying and selling forgeries if the forgeries are not published? Do they believe that others have the obligation to expose die struck forgeries? Every competent numismatist, professional or amateur, has the responsibility to reveal publicly any unpublished die struck forgery data as soon as possible. The longer the delay in disclosure the more difficulty will finally result.

The apathy of the public toward coin forgery is by far more excusable than the apathy of experienced individual numismatists or numismatic organizations. Obtaining the passage of effective laws throughout the world is a dream, but every jurisdiction which can tighten its forgery laws should be strongly urged to do so. Passage of laws or the enforcement of laws does ^{not} relieve numismatists from using every means at their disposal to solve the problem of forgery. Numismatists can and must make a great effort to solve the problem themselves if they wish to maintain the dignity and integrity of numismatics. They should expel from membership or deny participation in numismatic events to any person who knowingly sells a forgery or knowingly buys a forgery, as commercialism encourages forgeries. They should require a seller to give a written or announced guaranty of genuineness and not permit a position of non-involvement to be taken. When a forgery is found in the possession of a person who claims to be innocent of knowledge of its status he should be required to disclose in writing the source of his forgery and all facts he knows relating to it. So should his predecessors in ownership. There should be selected depositories for fakes so that they can be a reference collection for study and comparison. If forgeries are discovered they should not be returned

routinely to the possessor so he can dispose of them again, otherwise some method for defacing forgeries should be adopted. Prompt publication of all die struck forgeries should be required.

The use of optical comparators should be obtained so that they may be available to numismatic researchers for forgery studies or other work. The use of X-ray diffraction and X-ray fluorescence equipment should be sought from government and private laboratories for part time numismatic use. There are many things which others may suggest which may be effective in combatting forgery.

If the forgery menace cannot be controlled let's collect forgeries and genuine coins indiscriminately. Let's subsidize coin forgery to improve its quality so all collectors can have all rarities. Let's give prizes for the best forgeries of the year and honor the craftsmen. Let's keep up with the art world in the distribution of fakes; let's plant forged Spanish gold and silver coins and bars in shipwrecks so that on each dive a numismatic skin diver will find one. Ladies and gentlemen we have a frightening problem as coin forgery is nearing perfection.

My appreciation for assistance in gathering the facts for this presentation goes to McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corp. (Delbert Hahn), Moog Industries (Kenneth Shade), Avnet-Shaw Corp.

(Joel Meisner), General Numismatics Corp. (Joseph M. Segel and Brian G. Harrison), Modern Engineering Co. (Robert Lamping), Nobillium Co., Philips Lamp Co., Goodyear Rubber Co. (Robert M. McMillan), Anocut Engineering Co. (Garrett K. Vandeburgh), Jack Allen, Don Allison, Albert Baldwin, Alfred Dieffenbacher, George Fuld, Max Kornfeld, Richard Picker, John Pittman, James Sloss, L. Harold Spradley, Don Taxay, and others. There were also those whose non-cooperation and concealment of facts only served to stimulate further research in the field.

American Numismatic Association

Chartered by Congress

1912

Heath Literary Award

Eric P. Newman

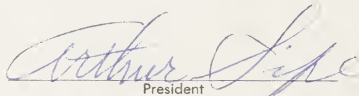
IN RECOGNITION OF YOUR
OUTSTANDING LITERARY CONTRIBUTION
PUBLISHED IN THE NUMISMATIST DURING THE YEAR

1967


Editor


Awards Chairman




President


Executive Director

American Numismatic Association

Chartered by Congress
1912

EDUCATIONAL AWARD

ERIC P. NEWMAN

has contributed to the advancement of Numismatics by sharing
his knowledge of HOW TO FORGE COINS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT in a presentation
before the MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF ST. LOUIS on the 8th day of APRIL 1968



John A. Stevenson, President

Club Officer and Title

Edmund A. Bruntz

A.N.A. Executive Director